

Daily Intelligencer Reduced to 10 Cents Per Week.

UP TO OLD TRICKS.

Bryan Popocrats Start Campaign of Misrepresentation.

CIRCULATE THE ABSURD REPORT

That Chairman Hanna Conceded the Election of Bryan

BECAUSE THE LABOR VOTE

Could Not be Held by the Republicans. The Chairman Denounced the Report as a Bold "Fake," and an Insult to the Patriotism and Intelligence of the Wage-Workers - Another Roarback Connects Hobart with the Hard Coal Trust when He Has No Connection with It - The Desperation of the Cause of Bryan Plainly Shown by These Flimsy Lies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-As Chairman Hanna was leaving Republican headquarters this afternoon he was asked what truth was in the report that he had written a letter to an intimate friend in which he conceded the election of Bryan because Republicans were unable to control the labor vote.

Mr. Hanna replied: "The report is absurd on the face of it. I have not written such a letter, nor have I at any time said anything capable of such construction. The report is what newspapers themselves call a fake. I have too much confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the American wage-earner to believe that he will vote for a policy or support a candidate on a platform which means repudiation of a fifty-cent dollar. I have never conceded the election of Mr. Bryan, and I certainly cannot concede it now, when the tide is flowing so strongly and unmistakably in the direction of Republican success."

"Then you are confident, Mr. Hanna, of the vote of the workingman?" "I am confident that the men who work, whether for salary or by the day will be with the Republican party in the campaign for honesty and a sound one-hundred-cent dollar. Any other interpretation of the attitude of the wage-earners would be an insult to their patriotism, and their intelligence for they have more at stake in this issue than any other class of men. I don't propose to discuss in the newspapers our plan of campaign, but I will say that all our reports indicate that a great majority of the votes of the workingmen will be with us in this campaign."

"The silver craze, may be likened to an epidemic. Its acute stage was reached a few weeks after Mr. Bryan's nomination. Like every other malady, it yields to careful and intelligent treatment."

Republican headquarters to-night gave out the following: "A report has recently been circulated in the west to the effect that Mr. Hobart, the Republican candidate for vice president, is president of the Hard Coal Trust, which it is alleged, has advanced the price of coal. When Mr. Hobart's attention was called to this report, he said that while he did not make it a practice to deny calumnious rumors, he felt that inasmuch as this matter had been circulated through the west it was proper to make a statement, the substance of which is as follows:

"Last December the trunk line railroads located at the Mississippi river were called upon under an agreement known as the Joint Traffic Association, to select three arbitrators to arbitrate the differences which might arise between these railroads. Only trunk lines were included in this arbitration. Coal roads were not included and the matter submitted to arbitration had nothing to do with coal. When Mr. Hobart was asked the price of coal in any manner, form or shape whatever, either directly or indirectly, the selection of Mr. Hobart as a judge between these railroads was made because he had no interest therein in any form."

"Mr. Hobart also distinctly stated that he has no connection, direct or indirect, with any such coal trust. He does not know of the existence of any such trust except as he has seen statements in the newspapers."

THE BIG FOUR

Alger, Siskels, Howard and Siegel Address Immense Meetings.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.-General Alger and his party of campaigning generals opened carnival week in Kansas City in a manner new to that event. After spending a quiet Sunday they arose early and from 5:20 in the morning until they left at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for Leavenworth, they spent the time speaking to enthusiastic crowds in different parts of the city. Wherever they went the people flocked about them by the hundreds and thousands.

The day opened with a general salute from the west bluff overlooking the river. At that hour the national committee from Kansas, Cyrus Leland, at the head of a party of representative citizens, met the party of generals at the Centex house. They were escorted to the west bottoms and dividing into parties, began a series of meetings among the packing house employees. After speeches had been made at Armour's, Swifts, Fouders and Dolds, the party adjourned at the Blossom station at 9 o'clock. An informal reception followed and the party were driven to the stock exchange, speaking there at 10:30.

While the other speakers were at work in the Lottoms, General Siskels was addressing a meeting of the Union Veterans Patriotic League, of which he was the founder.

The biggest and most enthusiastic demonstration of the day took place in the business center of the city just after lunch, the generals congregating on an immense platform erected at Fifth and Grand avenues for the carnival queen. The streets leading to the spot had been crowded for an hour or two before the generals made their appearance and when they finally arrived, the approaches in every direction were packed with people. Here each of the party made a speech.

President's Vacation Ever.

BUZZARDS BAY, Maine, Oct. 5.-The President and party definitely decided to leave here to-morrow as have also plan to leave the children. The President expects to take the train to New York and Mrs. Cleveland to New York and Mrs. Cleveland to New York and Mrs. Cleveland to New York.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS

Show Republican Gains--30,000 Majority Indicated for McKinley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.-Town elections were held all over the state today, excepting at Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Ansonia, Derby and Naugatuck, and the results show a decided gain in Republican strength and it is believed to be an index to the greater political battle which will be waged at the polls four weeks from tomorrow.

At the headquarters of the Republican State central committee it was stated that McKinley and Hobart will get upwards of 30,000 majority at the state election.

TWO JOINT DEBATES

At Buckhannon-Rucker and Adams Completely Rout Their Opponents.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Oct. 5.-Hon. Edgar P. Rucker, Republican candidate for attorney general, was advertised to speak here to-day at 2 o'clock. Judge Drew, of Charleston, a former Republican, was also advertised for this morning and inasmuch as Hon. H. A. Adams, the brilliant young gold Democrat, of New York, was billed for this afternoon arrangements were made for a joint discussion between Messrs. Rucker and Drew. They occupied most of the morning in a debate of considerable interest. Mr. Rucker made an able address and completely refuted the arguments of his opponent.

The afternoon meeting was also a good one. Hon. Benjamin Bassell, Jr., introduced Mr. Adams, who made a splendid speech for sound money. He laid down some cold facts in a convincing manner and was frequently applauded. At the close of his address, W. W. Brannon, of Weston, was called on by his friends and presented as good an argument as any advocate of free silver could make.

Mr. Adams then responded to the calls of the crowd and completely demolished the arguments made by Mr. Brannon, who attempted to reply. This reply was not as convincing as his first speech, and Mr. Adams in a closing speech made some good hits and doubtless won many votes for the sound money side.

To-night Hon. E. P. Rucker made a masterly presentation of the Republican issues at the Opera House. The Republican club accompanied by the band, paraded the main streets. A large crowd was present and much good was done for the cause of McKinley and Atkinson.

WETZEL WIDE AWAKE

Captain Dovenor's Flattering Reception at Littleton Yesterday Afternoon.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. LITTLETON, W. Va., Oct. 5.-Captain H. B. Dovenor addressed the people of Littleton and vicinity here to-day. The meeting was called to order by M. L. Hill, of this place, and Captain Jack Matthews, of Mountsboro, our next state senator, was called to the chair. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., and although it was only billed on Saturday, the hall, which seats three hundred people, was packed to its utmost capacity. There was no standing room left, and enough to have half filled the hall again were unable to gain admittance. Stewart's band, of Andover, was present and discoursed good music for the occasion.

Captain Dovenor made a telling speech, showing up the Bryan fallacies in line shape, and was frequently interrupted by round after round of applause. Toward the close of the meeting some person in the audience asked some questions not pertinent to the subject then under discussion, and in the end the captain was beaten just the same way that Governor J. B. Foraker was beaten by "Windy" Wilson at the McClure House when the governors met at the big G. A. R. reunion. All things considered, it was the finest meeting in the history of Littleton. The enthusiasm was unbounded and among no others was it more noticeable than among the numerous Democrats who were thickly interspersed among the audience. At the close three cheer were given for McKinley, Atkinson, Dovenor and Captain Jack Matthews and they were given with a vim that clearly showed the deep interest taken by the audience in the living questions of the day. Old Wetzels, once the banner Democratic county of West Virginia, is in line for prosperity. She has ceased to follow after false gods. She has broken her idols and will give a good report of herself on the third of November.

A GREAT OVATION

Given Congressman Dayton by the People of His Own County.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. PHILIPPI, W. Va., Oct. 5.-The greatest political meeting ever held in Cove district, gathered at Danville, this afternoon in honor of Congressman Dayton. The people turned out en masse from the surrounding country, and the numbers and enthusiasm was something unparelleled, indicating that the people of Harboure county are aroused as they never were before.

Mr. Dayton spoke in a masterly style for over an hour, and the tremendous ovation given him amounted to a demonstration that was not only inspiring but touching in its evidence of the loyalty and devotion of the people of his own county for their gallant young congressman.

Harboure county will surely give a largely increased majority over the vote of 1894 for Dayton and the entire ticket. Mr. Dayton came to Danville from a week's tour of Monongalia county, where his meetings were unprecedented in point of attendance and enthusiasm. He speaks the balance of the week in Preston.

"FRESH FISH" FOR THE PEN

Sentenced from the Parkersburg Court, Suit for Damages.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 5.-The following persons were sentenced to the penitentiary at criminal court to-day: John Mementree, Lee Holbrook and John Harris, three years each for burglary; Erd Bady, eight years for numerous assault; Harry Hill, six years for fatally stabbing Albert Dawson. Hill is a Wheeling boy.

Suit was brought in the circuit court of Wood county to-day by John M. Mitchell, administrator of the estate of H. L. Robinson, against the Ohio River Railroad Company, for \$10,000 damages. The suit is for the death of H. L. Robinson, who was knocked from a freight train and killed in July last. He came in contact with a bridge near Franklin, in Marshall county. Robinson was a brakeman and had only been working for the company a few weeks.

ROUGH TRIP OF IT.

The Czar and Zarina Reach France in a Storm.

DECORATIONS WERE SCATTERED

By the Wind, which Also Causes the Imperial Yacht to Roll in the Rough Seas. Gangway Smashed as the Pole Star Docks at Cherbourg--Ceremonies Attending the Reception of the Russian Visitors by President Faure--The Sun Finally Breaks Through the Clouds and Smiles on the Scene.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 5.-The bad luck which seems to cling to the Czar showed itself again to-day. The last elaborate preparations had been made to receive the Russian travelers. The way from the landing stage to the hall of the arsenal had been covered with silk hangings, shields, banners and flowers, the landing stage itself was beautifully draped, venetian masts were erected at many points; the floral, bunting and other decorations were displayed everywhere, but, when the work was complete the weather became threatening, and, later, a terrific squall swept over the city and port, felling the venetian masts to the ground, scattering the decorations in all directions, and inflicting great damage generally. This morning, however, hundreds of men were set to work repairing the damage and every possible effort was directed toward having the arsenal, the landing stage and the approaches made bright with fresh decorations for the coming of the czar and zarina.

At noon, the news was signalled that the Russian Imperial yacht Pole Star had joined the French squadron and was proceeding to this port with the French warships on each side of her.

The wind was against the escorting squadron and on the ships appeared it was seen that the Pole Star was rolling heavily. The French ships in the roadstead were formed up in two lines and the Russian yacht passed between them. The spectacle was a grand one, the bands on board the French ships played the Russian anthem and the sailors dressed sides and cheered heartily. The czar stood upon the bridge of the Pole Star and responded to the cheers with a military salute. The Pole Star followed by the Standard then led the way into the harbor, upon which the land batteries roared forth an imperial salute.

President Faure, in evening dress, wearing the Order of St. Andrew and surrounded by the president of the senate, M. Loubet, M. Brisson, grand old of the chamber of deputies; M. Meunier, president of the council of ministers; M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs; Admiral Bessard, minister of marine; Baron Von Mohrenheim, the Russian ambassador to France; the members of the Russian embassies and the staff appeared to wait upon the czar and zarina during their stay in France, awaiting their majesties' arrival at the landing stage, where a company of marines, flag flying and band playing, was drawn up.

Another Rough Experience.

The Pole Star was destined to have another rough experience before landing the czar and zarina. As she was towed by two tugs alongside the obsolete dispatch boat Blisson, which had been moored against the quay in order to serve as a pontoon, she crashed heavily against the gangway, which had been run out from the Blisson and smashed it to pieces. But the gangway was almost immediately replaced by another and the czar and zarina stepped ashore.

Every cogen of vantage was black with people and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Hats, handkerchiefs, etc., were waved in the air and for the first time since the fall of Napoleon III. there arose from an immense French crowd the almost forgotten shout of "Vive l'Empereur." It was soon followed by other cries of "Vive la Tsar," "Vive la Russie," during which several baskets of flowers were presented to the zarina. President Faure presented the zarina with a floral offering representing the city of Paris. His majesty then took M. Faure's hand while the latter welcomed him. The czar made a brief response and M. Faure gave his arm to the zarina, while the czar walked on the president's right. As the imperial party ascended the steps leading to the hall of Louis XVI, the president, the president of the chamber and others followed them and the sunlight burst through the clouds for the first time during the day, thus dispelling the gloomy feelings of those who had remarked the unlucky storm of the night and morning, and the accident of the Pole Star at the landing stage.

The invited guests were already seated in the reception hall and they arose as the czar and zarina and the president entered. The latter escorted their majesties to the raised platform, where President Faure took up a position in the center, with the imperial guests on either side of him. The various presentations were then made and the party proceeded to the diplomatic hall between two lines of guests, who bowed as the czarina, still on the arm of President Faure, passed. The czarina responded smilingly and the czar touched his cooled hat to the salutes he received.

After a short stay in the grand hall the party boarded the Elan-Napoleon's state barge in order to review the fleet. The magnificent painted, gilded and upholstered barge was flying the French tri-color and the Russian imperial standard side by side. She then steamed between the ships of the French fleet, which was drawn up in four lines. The barge was stopped abreast of the battleship fleet and the imperial party proceeded on board of her in a plinca. Their majesties inspected the crew and the vessel, remaining half an hour on board. They then continued the review and afterwards returned to the Pole Star in order to dress for the official dinner this evening.

GEN. HARRISON SPEAKS

At Richmond-Cordially Received-Few Bryan Hoodlums Interrupt Him.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.-Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke here to about 6,000 people to-night. On the stage were many of the leading Republicans and gold Democrats, and also a sprinkling of silver Democrats. General Harrison's wife was present. She was accompanied by several Richmond ladies. The ex-president was loudly applauded when he made his appearance on the stage. City Chairman N. J. Young called the gathering to order and introduced Hon. L. L. Lewis, Republican nominee for Congress, to preside. Judge Lewis made no speech, but in a few words presented General Harrison. The speaker was in good voice. His rival applause for McKinley and Bryan interrupted him several times. There were a few disorderly persons present, and the police arrested some of these and pulled them out of the building. As the general proceeded and warmed up he received better attention. His complimentary references to Virginia and the south were all most liberally applauded. General Harrison in beginning his address, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I will thank you to be as quiet as possible, as I desire to speak to you in a quiet dispassionate way of some things that are of great interest to me, and I hope are of interest to you. I have come here at the request of Virginia friends to speak on questions now agitating us all. Virginia is not the enemy's country to me. (Cheers.) It is my ancestral home and its citizens are my fellow citizens. (Cheers.) I do believe that Virginia has as large a number of great and good men under ground as any state out. I have never said that she had no good men above ground. (Cheers and disorder.) There was a time when the north and south were arrayed against each other in battle. That time is now only a memory. We are again a united loyal people.

We are to-night under one union. We are here to claim for our states those rights which the federal constitution gave them. We are here to say that the constitutional powers of our national government shall not be trampled upon. I regret to notice the recent assault upon our just constitutional powers. The incident I refer to is the great Chicago riot. Men indifference of law in great organized bodies went through the streets with fire and sword, destroying property, stopping railroads, blocking the mails and preventing commerce. These acts had their origin in railway strikes and were the work of men under the red flag of anarchy. Mr. Cleveland felt it his duty as was his duty to devolve upon the President of the United States. He was the instrument as commanding the navy and army to restore traffic and the movement of trains. The courts were appealed to and a writ of injunction granted to enforce the law. Violation of the order of the court resulted in contempt proceedings and punishment of the offenders which was right. These courts proceeded on a line that was legal, that was upheld by the constitution, and yet the President and the supreme court are denounced in the Chicago platform. (Bryan cheers.) At the close the general was vociferously applauded and many people rushed forward to shake his hand. General Harrison speaks at Charleston, W. Va., to-morrow night.

A MONSTER LOCOMOTIVE

Makes a Trial Trip on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

DENVER, Oct. 5.-At 8 o'clock this morning the largest locomotive ever operated in the west and one of the largest in the United States pulled out from the Union depot here for Pueblo on its trial trip. The train consists of forty-five cars and is about 1,800 feet long. Taking into consideration the heavy grade from this city to Palmer Lake, this is a remarkably heavy train for a single locomotive.

The new engine is of such huge proportions that the largest locomotives operated by the roads running into Denver are insignificant in comparison. The weight of the engine proper with two gauges of water is seventy-five tons, and the weight of the tank fully equipped is forty-eight tons. The tank has a capacity of 5,000 gallons and the coal capacity is twelve tons. This would permit it to make a trip to Pueblo and return 240 miles without replenishing the fuel or water supply.

It is estimated that the engine will make twenty-five miles an hour under any but the most extraordinary circumstances. If it meets the expectations of Henry Shlacka, superintendent of motive power of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, by whom it was planned, the long time of the fast trains between Denver and Pueblo will be reduced to a mile a minute.

The passengers to-day were: President Jeffery, Superintendent Sample, Mr. Shlacka, a representative of the Baldwin Company, the makers, travel agent E. P. Wilson and other officials and railroad men. Another locomotive of the same pattern is being constructed.

Contracts for Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.-Secretary has awarded the contract for building one of the 20-knot torpedo boats (the largest of 250 tons) to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and the contract for the two smaller 20-knot boats, upon plans projected by the French builder Normande, to the Bath Iron Works, of Maine, as was recommended originally by the heads of the bureau of construction and steam engineering.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER

REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER WEEK.

Send in your orders at once by postal card or telephone No. 922.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK-Taurie from Liverpool. LONDON-Ontario, New York. CHIRALPAR-Fulda, New York for Genoa. NEW YORK-Georgian, from London. NEW YORK-Arrived: Taurie, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; light variable winds. Western Pennsylvania and Ohio generally fair; possibly light local showers along the lakes; light variable winds. Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schep, druggist, corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63 p. m. 70 9 a. m. 57 p. m. 61 12 m. 66 Weather-Fair.

MANY CHANGES

Are Made in the New Charter by the General Committee.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PEOPLE

To Say How They Desire the Chief of Police Selected.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SECTIONS

Are to be Voted Upon Apart from the Charter, Too--Mr. McGregor Wants the Charter to Provide for Free Bridges Between All Parts of the City, but His Motion Was Not Acted Upon--Mr. Erskine Makes a Strong Appeal for the Civil Service Provisions--The Charter Considered in Detail.

Last night's meeting of the general committee on the new city charter was the most interesting yet held. The committee's action on one or two points has increased the chances of the charter's final adoption fully 100 per cent. For instance, with the former provision calling for the selection of the chief of police by the board of public safety, the charter would have been opposed by a large number of voters headed by the influence of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, whose members of the charter committee withdrew at the last meeting because the committee refused at that time to rescind the action of the sub-committee. Now that the committee has decided to have the people decide by their vote which way they desire to have the chief of police elected--by the board of public safety or by their own direct vote--it is probable that the trades assembly will withdraw its opposition to the new charter and send its delegates back to the committee. At least that is the sentiment of members of the assembly with whom the Intelligencer man talked last night.

Again, the decision to have the civil service clauses voted upon separately from the charter, will probably take away from the charter itself a powerful opposition that would have opposed it because it contained these clauses. As Colonel O'Brien expressed it, civil service is not in favor with the public generally, and unless the people are educated to reform in that direction, the clauses mentioned would have been a weak spot in the charter that would probably have defeated it, especially when allied with the opposition to having the election of the chief of police taken from the people direct. With these two elements of weakness taken from the charter proper it would appear that the instrument has a good chance of being finally adopted.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Proceedings of Last Night's Meeting of the General Committee.

Last night the general committee on the city charter met, Dr. R. W. Hazlett in the chair. The following members were present, in addition to Mr. Erskine, the attorney of the committee: Builders' Exchange-Bernard Klieves, Chamber of Commerce-Col. Thomas O'Brien, Dr. R. W. Hazlett, Council--N. C. Hamilton, John Waterhouse, Thomas Davison, Edward Bodley. At Large--H. P. McGregor, J. A. Miller.

Mr. W. J. Bodley, late member of the committee from the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, was present and offered his resignation as a member of the committee. He explained his action which had been taken because the trades assembly had by resolution withdrawn its delegates. The resignation was accepted.

At the suggestion of Mr. Erskine, sections that had been passed over at preceding meetings, were taken up. Section 26, providing for protection against thieves, lewdness, etc., was the first. Mr. Erskine gave as his opinion that the city could not secure exclusive jurisdiction in the punishment of prostitution, unless by a change in the general state law. Mr. Davison moved that the section be adopted as originally drafted. Colonel O'Brien moved to add the word "exclusive" and take away from the next section of the legislature to secure an amendment to the general law, by which the city of Wheeling would secure exclusive jurisdiction. Colonel O'Brien was sure if the situation that exists here could be made generally known the sentiment of the public would strongly favor reform. He called attention to the fact that as matters are now these unhappy and unfortunate women are subjected at each term of the criminal grand jury to a cruel and merciless blackmail. "All members who spoke were in favor of reform."

Mr. Erskine said the setting aside of the general law would be a bad method of arriving at a good result. Colonel O'Brien inquired whether the attorney could not suggest a better method, and at the same time again spoke of the bad situation now seen in Wheeling, where arrests of lewd women are made by county officials with but one object in view--to secure revenue. Mr. Davison moved that Attorney Erskine be empowered to draft up a measure that will suit the local situation, giving the city exclusive jurisdiction without repealing the general law. Mr. McGregor, who had served on the board of county commissioners, knew of one justice who had presented a bill to the commissioners for over \$800, for constables' fees. Mr. Erskine said this is one of the many evils of the fee system now practiced in West Virginia. Colonel O'Brien would be willing to go to Charleston at his own expense to ask the legislature to change the general law as to give the city exclusive jurisdiction.

Could Make Disbursements. He could detail a startling state of affairs to the legislature, though he did no care to do it now. He knew that the county authorities are placing every obstacle possible in the way of the reform of lewd women, practically nullifying the work of such institutions as the Rescue Home, conducted by noble-minded women of this city. Mr. Hamilton suggested a reform by electing better men to the offices of justices of the peace and constable. Colonel O'Brien feared no good would result until the abolition of the fee system is killed. Section 26 was finally adopted and Mr. Erskine was instructed to prepare ways and means for the abolition of the evil.

Section 31, relating to the licensing of pool rooms, was next considered. It

was said that the one pool room here pays an annual license of \$1,600, without authority from a state law. It was suggested that the city is stretching its authority in licensing an institution where gambling is conducted. Mr. Erskine said there is no state law against "book-selling," as the members' terms puts it. Mr. McGregor considered the buying of pools on horses and base ball one of the worst forms of gambling. The section was adopted as printed.

Section 41, relating to the board of control was taken up. It had been amended so that the term is four years, instead of six years, as originally provided for. Mr. Erskine had prepared an amendment by which not more than two of the three members shall be of one political party, but was doubtful of its being legal. The section was then adopted without the additional provision.

Section 55, relating to the powers of the board of public safety was read. An amendment providing for a clerk of the board at a salary not to exceed \$500, was proposed.

A Hot Fight. A surprise was sprung when Colonel O'Brien moved that the provision giving the board the power to appoint a chief of police, be stricken out. Mr. Davison seconded the motion. Mr. Klieves believed the chief of police would be a more efficient official when appointed. Mr. Hamilton was just as jealous of his political rights as anyone, but believed conditions would be bettered by the selection of the chief of police by a board. He knew every gambler, brothel-keeper, Sunday selling saloonist and law breaker is opposed to the selection of the chief by the board of public safety. For that reason, if for no other, he would support this plan. Mr. Davison desired the charter would be defeated if the chief of police is to be chosen by the board of public safety. He resented being classed with the "worst elements" spoken of by Mr. Hamilton; then there was a rather sharp passage of words between the two. Colonel O'Brien said he had made the motion to strike out because the charter would then have a chance of being passed. He desired to see the trades assembly members of the committee back again, and believed they would come back if his motion prevailed. Colonel O'Brien's motion to strike out the words giving the board of public safety power to appoint the chief of police, was then put. A division was called for and the result was as follows:

To strike out--O'Brien, Miller, Davison. Against striking out--McGregor, Hamilton, Hazlett, Waterhouse, Bodley, Klieves. Mr. Davison then moved to strike out the entire section, but there was no second to the motion, and the section was adopted.

Section 56, a member of council eligible as a member of the board of public safety or board of control. Adopted without change. Section 57--No member of either board to be interested in any contract on behalf of the city. A violation subjects the offender to a fine of \$25 to \$100. An amendment was made giving council power to remove offenders from office.

Section 58--Supervision of the board of public safety over its departments shall be in accordance with rules agreed upon by the board or council, or drawn by a commission of not more than three persons designated by council and the board. The rules shall prescribe the duties of the officers in the three departments. Adopted without change. Section 59--In the rules of the board of public safety, provision may be made for the construction of fire engine houses, establishment of hospitals in or near the city, and for all machinery, buildings, etc., for the use of the departments. The board may employ subordinate officers in the three departments, until another provision is made by council. Adopted without change.

Section 60--Council to have authority to provide for the inspection of milk, bread, meat and other articles of food and to destroy any such food as may be unwholesome or dangerous, and to punish persons offering same for sale. Adopted without change, after Dr. Hazlett had spoken of the importance of the section. Mr. Hamilton said that a few years ago milk from diseased herds in Washington county, Pa., had been denied admission to Pittsburgh, but had been marketed in this city because this city had no system of milk inspection.

Wants Free Bridges. At this point Mr. McGregor introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the attorney of this committee be directed to prepare and report some plan by which the city council shall be required to take some action that all citizens may have the right to free access to and from all parts of the city.

Colonel O'Brien thought the resolution was not intended seriously, and moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. McGregor thought such action not exactly courteous. He suggested that the resolution's consideration be postponed if the matter was not the proper time for its consideration.

A vote on the motion to lay on the table was taken and resulted as follows:

For--O'Brien, Davison, Waterhouse, Bodley, Hazlett, Klieves.

Against--Miller, McGregor, Hamilton.

Section 61--Council has authority to compel abatement of nuisances. Mr. Miller introduced an amendment giving council power to control and regulate parades and processions, excepting funerals. Another amendment regulating the speed of cars of all kinds, proposed by Mr. Waterhouse, was adopted. The amended section was then adopted.

Section 62--Council to have authority to specify the duties of all city officials not specified in this act. Adopted as read.

For Civil Service.

Sections 63 to 77, inclusive, bearing on civil service in city employment were then read. In effect they provide:

Section 63--The provisions of this act, and fourteen sections following, constitute authority to council to adopt the civil service system outlined. These sections not to be enforced unless council provides for the system within three years from the election of the first council under this act.

Section 64--Council given authority to provide for civil service in municipal employment, appointments to subordinate positions to be made after suitable examinations, showing the persons best fitted for the positions.

Section 65--An ordinance putting this system into use shall be in accordance with those fifteen sections. It shall require the appointment by council a board of civil service commissioners, of three persons, not more than two to be of the same political party; commissioners first appointed to hold office for two, four and six years, respectively.

Section 66--The board shall have the right to appoint a chief examiner who is secretary of the board, also a clerk, if necessary.

Section 67--Salary of the board to be not more than \$100 for the first year,